

# Oracle

## Exam 1z0-414

### Oracle ZFS Storage ZS3 Implementation Essentials

Version: 6.0

[ Total Questions: 75 ]

**Question No : 1**

Consider the following authorizations for a role called David admin, assigned to user David:

```
prd7110:configuration roles davidadmin> authorizations show:
Auths:

NAME                OBJECT                PERMISSIONS
auth-000            stat.*                read
                    create
auth-001            nas.pool-0.hank.*    changeAccessProps
                    changeGeneralProps
                    changeProtocolProps
                    changeSpaceProps
                    clone
                    createShare
                    destroy
                    rename
                    rollback
                    scheduleSnap
                    takeSnap
```

Which statement is true?

- A. David can create shares in project "David".
- B. David can create snaps and clones shares in project "hank".
- C. David can define new users.
- D. David can reboot the appliance.
- E. David can define the protocols used to access LUNs or shares within project "David".

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 2**

Which is the only mode in which the SRP service can operate?

- A. Link mode
- B. Initiator mode
- C. Peer mode
- D. Target mode
- E. HCA mode

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** The SRP service may only operate in target mode. SRP targets have the following configurable properties.

Reference:

[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E27998\\_01/html/E48433/configuration\\_\\_san\\_\\_srp.html](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E27998_01/html/E48433/configuration__san__srp.html)

**Question No : 3**

Streaming read workloads are usually best served from\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. DRAM, followed by pool disks
- B. Read cache devices (Readzillas)
- C. DRAM, followed by read cache devices
- D. DRAM, followed by read cache devices, and then pool disks
- E. Log devices (Logzillas)

**Answer: C**

**Question No : 4**

Which Log Cache profile provides the best performance for workloads with high random I/O such as visualization?

- A. Mirrored
- B. Striped
- C. Double-parity RAID
- D. Single-parity RAID

**Answer: B**

**Question No : 5**

The storage administrator is beginning the initial setup phase. Identify the information required.

- A. IP address, netmask, Share name, production username, and password
- B. IP address, netmask, DNS address, Share name, and snapshot schedule
- C. DHCP server name, Active Domain name, Share name, CIFS server name, username, and password

- D. DNS server, gateway or router IP, IP address, netmask, and root password
- E. AD name, DNS name, Timeserver (NTP) name/address, Share name, and root password

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A new Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance does not contain any network configuration. The initial installation process will walk you through a procedure to provide the Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance with an IP address, gateway and DNS information to set up a single network port for gaining administrative access to the system. A connection to the Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance ILOM server needs to be set up in order to complete this initial Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance installation process.

Reference: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/server-storage/sun-unified-storage/documentation/networking-bestprac-zfssa-2215767.pdf>

**Question No : 6**

Which two actions are appropriate when a rolling upgrade procedure fails with an unexpected error?

- A. Factory reset both the controllers.
- B. Perform a series of takeovers and fallbacks until the cluster is operating normally.
- C. Contact the storage administrator support provider.
- D. Use the operating system shell to manually restart the upgrade.
- E. Retry the failed upgrade using the CLI or BUI in the event of a transient error.
- F. Conduct an initial reset on both controllers.

**Answer: B,E**

**Question No : 7**

Which feature should be enabled to secure communications between the ZFS Storage Appliance and an LDAP server?

- A. SASL/DIGEST-MD5
- B. SSH
- C. SSL/TLS
- D. Simple Configuration

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Likewise, SSH can be used to secure communications between system administrators and those systems they are managing.

Reference:

<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.230.8418&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

**Question No : 8**

A storage administrator wants to bind the ZFS storage ZS3 to the existing LDAP server. What is required in order for this to happen?

- A. A self-signed Certificate
- B. A Base Search DN (Distinguished Name)
- C. An LDAP Proxy Server
- D. A password for an LDAP Proxy Server

**Answer: D**

**Question No : 9**

Which two items represent the tradeoffs regarding capacity and performance when deduplication is enabled?

- A. Netbackup backups will use much less space if stored on a deduplicated share, and performance is not impacted because the workload is sequential.
- B. Netbackup backups will see little benefit in space utilization, but also little impact on performance due to the sequential writes.
- C. The effective capacity of disk space may be greatly enhanced with deduplication, and the performance impact will be greatly dependent on the amount of data to be written, the blocksize selected, and whether the DDT stays in ARC (memory) or not.
- D. Video streams, encrypted data, and precompressed data may see little or no capacity benefit with deduplication, and throughput performance will be degraded, perhaps even significantly.

**Answer: A,D**

**Question No : 10**

Which three statements are correct about Cluster Configuration of ZFS Storage Appliances?

- A. To utilize resource of both nodes simultaneously, you need at least two storage pools: one that maps to node1 and another that maps to node2.
- B. Clusters can be configured in two ways: Active-Active or Active-Passive.
- C. Only one controller in a Cluster can be assigned resources.
- D. You can assign networking and storage pool to a controller in a cluster.
- E. In Cluster environment, both nodes can be owner of each storage pool.

**Answer: B,C,E**

**Question No : 11**

Which two properties are available when creating alerts based on statistics from Analytics?

- A. Threshold
- B. Baseline: distance from
- C. Reset: limit
- D. Timing: for at least

**Answer: A,D**

**Explanation:** These are alerts based on the statistics from Analytics in *Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance Analytics Guide* . The following are properties when creating threshold alerts:

**Table 9-2** Threshold Alert Properties

**Property**

**Description**

Threshold

The threshold statistic is from Analytics in *Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance Analytics Guide* , and is self descriptive (e.g., "Protocol: NFSv4 operations per second") exceeds/falls below

defines how the threshold value is compared to the current statistic

Timing: for at least

Duration which the current statistic value must exceed/fall below the threshold only between/only during

These properties may be set so that the threshold is only sent during certain times of day - such as business hours

Repost alert every ... this condition persists.

If enabled, this will re-execute the alert action (such as sending email) every set interval while the threshold breach exists

Also post alert when this condition clears for at least...

Send a followup alert if the threshold breach clears for at least the set interval

The "Add Threshold Alert" dialog has been organized so that it can be read as though it is a paragraph describing the alert. The default reads:

Reference:[http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E51475\\_01/html/E52872/godjf.html](http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E51475_01/html/E52872/godjf.html)

### Question No : 12

Which two capabilities are available when ZFS Storage Appliances are clustered?

- A. Allows load balancing among multiple heads
- B. Allows a peer appliance to provide service while repair is performed
- C. Provides clients with a unified file system namespace across multiple appliances
- D. Allows rolling upgrade of software

**Answer: B,D**

**Explanation:** As an alternative to incurring hours or days of downtime while the head is repaired, clustering allows a peer appliance to provide service while repair or replacement is performed. In addition, clusters support rolling upgrade of software, which can reduce the business disruption associated with migrating to newer software. Some clustering technologies have certain additional capabilities beyond availability enhancement; the Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance clustering subsystem was not designed to provide these. In particular, it does not provide for load balancing among multiple heads, improve availability in the face of storage failure, offer clients a unified filesystem namespace across multiple appliances, or divide service responsibility across a wide geographic area for disaster recovery purposes. These functions are likewise outside the scope of this document; however, the Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance and the data protocols it offers support numerous other features and strategies that can improve availability

Reference: [https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E51475\\_01/html/E52872/godho.html](https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E51475_01/html/E52872/godho.html)